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Exxon Corp., 121 F.3d 503, 507 (9th Cir. 1997)). In deciding whether such a sanction is appropriate, the district court should weigh the following five factors: "(1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the [opposing party]; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions." Id. (quoting Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)) (alteration by Brotby court). "The first two of these factors favor the imposition of sanctions in most cases, while the fourth cuts against a default. Thus the key factors are prejudice and availability of lesser sanctions." Wanderer v. Johnston, 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9th Cir. 1990).

Not only has plaintiff failed to establish willfulness, fault, or bad faith on the part of the defendants in this situation, it is clear that most of the aforementioned factors weigh against the imposition of default judgment at this juncture. First, the record reflects that defendants responded to plaintiff's sixth request for the production of documents on September 6, 2007, though perhaps not to the extent plaintiff had hoped. Specifically, the defendants provided plaintiff with documents related to questions 1 through 5, noted that the information sought by question 6 was "being compiled" and would be "supplement[ed] . . . when the information [became] available," made attorney-client and work product objections to question 7 though 9, and noted that no documents existed with regard to question 10. See Dkt. No. 50, Ex. A. Furthermore, apart from the vague displeasure of not being totally satisfied with the documents he received, plaintiff has not alleged prejudice resulting from any delay in receiving the information sought by his sixth discovery request; nor has any putative delay interfered with plaintiff's legal claims or the rightful decision of the merits of this case. See Wanderer, 910 F.2d at 656 ("Delay alone, without a focus on its effects, will not justify dismissal or default."). Finally, lesser sanctions, such as the possible production of certain documents defendants have refused to produce based on the work product doctrine, may still be available in this case. See

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Dkt. No. 47. For similar reasons, the Court finds that the imposition of monetary sanctions against the defendants would be improper at this juncture, as would the plaintiff's other miscellaneous sanction proposals, such as his request to inform the jury of the parties' discovery disputes. (2) The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Order to the parties, and to the Honorable Robert S. Lasnik, Chief Judge. DATED this 11th day of December, 2007. mer P. Donobue United States Magistrate Judge 

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